THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1881.

Amusements To-Day Dijos Opera House. The Marrite.

Rossell's Haveston-Brindway and 6th et.

Haverly's 13th St. Phesive Communical Druc

Haverly's Nible's Garden-Brind Tone Use to

Marriy's Nible's Garden-Brind Tone Use to

Marriy's Nible's Garden-Brind Tone Use to

Marrian Square Theater—The Posterior. Setropolitan Copport Hall-Couper.

The Case in Brief.

During the Senatorial contest last January, the moderate Half Breeds claimed only thirty members of the Legislature. The most sanguine lialf Breeds thought it might be possible that they had thirty-five. The ballot in the caucus for nominating a Senator proved that their full strength did not exceed thirty.

In the present struggle for the election of Senators, the most pronounced Half Breed candidate is CHAUNCHY M. DEPEW. In several of the recent ballotings Mr. DEPEW has received from fifty to fifty-five votes. This is twenty or twenty-five more than the full Half Breed strength in the Legislature, as shown in the contest of last January.

By what means did DEPEW get these twenty or twenty-five votes? Did he and his supporters buy them, directly or indirectly? There is not a sensible man in the State who is not convinced that Senator SESSIONS, an active Half Breed, paid to Assemblyman BRADLEY, a moderate Stalwart, \$2,000, with the understanding on the part of SESSIONS that in consideration of this sum BRADLEY was to vote for DEPEW. Nobody who has read the testimony, and knows the two men, has any doubt that JOHN I. DAVENPORT, fresh from Washington, offered the Marshalship of Southern New York to Senator STRAHAN, a Stalwart, and a warm advocate of the reelection of CONKLING and PLATT: and that DAVENPORT gave STRAHAN to understand that he was authorized by the Administration of GAR-FIELD to make this offer, and that if STRA-HAN accepted the office it was to be on the condition that he should vote and work for the election of two Half Breed Senators in the place of CONKLING and PLATT. Testimony of the like nature has been given at Albany in regard to offers of the same general character to other members of the Legislature to induce them to vote for DEPEW.

Looking at the subject in the light of these indisputable facts, can there be any reasonable doubt that a large proportion of these twenty or twenty-five votes, which have been cast for DEPEW under such extraordinary circumstances, were purchased with money, or promises of Federal offices, or other corrupt considerations? Offenders are sentenced to State prisons every week in the year on testimony no stronger than that adduced in this case.

Mr. Sessions's Testimony.

There are three points in Senator SESsions's testimony, as given upon his crossexamination, that deserve particular atten-

Being questioned in regard to his experience at lobbying, he admitted that he had been engaged in it for years; that he was an adept at the business, and had followed it both at Albany and Washington. He was asked to give the names of some of the persens for whom he had lobbied. This question was objected to by his counsel, but the committee ruled that it was proper, and should be answered.

The examination then proceeded as fol-

- players during that time ? A. (Firmly)-I cannot 'Q.-Net one! A -Net one
- -Who comployed you in Washington? A -I don't know the follow's name.

 "Q.—What were the bills! A.—I can't remember
- "Q.-Is your memory good? A.-Yes; on anything I want to remember."

The trustworthiness of his memory when he wished to remember was also shown by his giving, at another stage of the examination, all the details of transactions that occurred twenty years ago.

There can be no question as to the meaning of this passage in Senator Sessions's testimony. It is evident that when under oath he does not hesitate about denying on the witness stand, coolly and unblushingly, recollection of any circumstances that it may be convenient to forget. An attempt to bribe would be a very convenient thing to forget.

At another point in the cross-examination SESSIONS was questioned in regard to the time when he was first informed of the accusation against himself. He testifled that he heard Mr. BRADLEY make the charge of bribery in the Assembly Chamber before twelve o'clock, noon, on June 9. He did not hear self named as the briber until 6 o'clock that evening. Several Senators then informed him that he was the person accused. It was on the previous evening that the private conversation in Mr. BRADLEY's room had occurred. That conversation is represented by Sessions to have been purely of a friendly character, he showing solicitude for Bead-LEY's situation, and warning him that his constituents did not approve of his course, and Bradley displaying appreciation of the advice, and finally becoming converted to Sessions's views. Yet Sessions's testimony is that, after hearing the bribery charge in the Assembly Chamber, he did not go near BRADLEY, either to inquire the particulars of the bribery or for any other purpose; nor did he go to him with astonishment and indignation when informed in the evening of the name of the accused person. Instead of so doing, he at once proceeded to retain the most expert counsel in Albany, thus being prepared for the contest as soon as the investigating committee began work.

Of count significance is Sessions's testimony in regard to his antecedents. He was examined on this point as follows:

- Q.-Then you are in the habit of influencing men in favor is particular cambidates? A .- Yes, I suppose I an
- Q -Are you an adent at it? A -1 should say yes
- A .- Yes: from 1806 to 1805. ' Q .- Then you have had nine years' experience? A .-
- Q .- All this time you made lobbying your profession
- Q -You were influencing votes on bills! A -Yes. PO -What hille? A -Those I was interested it
- Q-What his were you interested in? A-Thus He was then questioned in regard to the
- JOHN in 1861: "Q -In other words, you were a moneyween between bers of the Legislature and the bribers! A

charge of bribery preferred against LITTLE-

- (ii) yes, that's about it.
 *Q.—Hid you ever listly in partnership? A.—No.
- "Q Dal you ever divide with anybody? A No.
- -liver you ever remarked that it is a pocularity reschastyon never directed A Yes. Where I A Before the Grand Jury. These you ever teem in Washington in the cheracer of a sobbyint? A -Purhaps I have; but I didn't de
- nucli business. I assisted in one or two little matters. "Q-Was your brother a member of Congress? A-Here, then, it is shown that Sessions has been for years a professional lobbyist in the

to carry particular candidates and measures by influences exerted in private upon Individual members of the Legislature; that immediately after the exposure in the Assembly Chamber he was acting in a manner consistent only with the truth of BRADLEY'S charge, and that at one point in his examination he perjured himself in the most deliberate, resolute, and unblushing manner.

It hardly seems necessary to look beyond SESSIONS'S own testimony to get at the truth in the disputed question now under investigation.

The Brooklyn Bridge and the City Hall Park.

The proposition of the trustees of the Brooklyn Berige respecting the City Hall Park has been strangely misunderstood. It has been supposed that they want to take away a considerable portion of the Park for the use of the bridge; and in this sense, Alderman Catter has got the Common Council of the cit to pass a resolution of protest.

What we understand the trustees of the bridge to desire is not that any portion of the Park should be taken for the bridge, but simply that the street should be widened at the corner where the Register's Office stands. The passage is comparatively narrow, and a number of horse railroads come together there. When the additional traffic going over the bridge is added to that already in existence, the space will be inconveniently crowded. The trustees propose to obvinte this inconvenience by increasing the width of the street. They wish to cut off the corner and to remove entirely that ancient deformity, the building now occupied by the Register and his archives. The improvement is one that is in every way desirable, even without re-erence to the great bridge. If, instead of the nar row throat into which Centre street and Chatham street are compressed in front of French's Hotel, there was a broad open place, that part of the city would be immensely ameliorated in appearance, and the public comfort would be promoted. As we say, the thing ought to be done on its own

merits, irrespective of the wants of the bridge. There is another important consideration in this business. When the bridge is opened, it will be exceedingly useful to have a footpassage toward it from Broadway. Such a passage will be afforded by the proposed change. Very likely the opposition of the Common Council may delay it; but the thing is so evidently advantageous, and will, indeed, be so necessary, that if it is prevented now, it will be carried through hereafter and at no distant day.

The Auditor of the Pacific Corporations.

The Thurman act of May 7, 1878, required the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific railroad companies to provide a sloking fund out of their net earnings to protect the Treasury, on account of the bonds, and the interest thereon, advanced by the United States for the construction of these roads. It declared how these net earnings should be computed and invested, and ferbade dividends to be made when there should be any default for the sinking fund.

These were the main objects sought to be attained by Mr. Thurman, Judge Davis, and Mr. EDMUNDS, who were most instrumental in framing and passing the impertant measure that for the first time called these great corporations to make a settle ment with the Treasury. The Central Pacific owed the United States at that time more than ninety-six millions of dollars, and the Union Pacific was indebted for bonds and interest more than eighty-eight millions of dollars.

The Supreme Court had decided that under the peculiar phraseology of the charter, which had been purposely used, the interest was not payable until the maturity of the bonds. Therefore, these corporations had not only had the benefit of the bonds, but the Government was paying interest on its own loans. Meantime, the corporations were growing enormously rich at the expense of the taxpayers, and had passed into

Certainly the THURMAN act must be regarded as an extremely moderate measure of justice, when the wealth, the revenues, and the resources of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific companies are fairly considared. Its authors intended there should be no cause for a cry of persecution, and they expected to attract such a public sentiment to their support by that means as would defeat all the machinery of corruption in

Congress. This policy was practical wisdom, and it succeeded after a most extraordinary contest in the Senate, which settled the fate of the bill when it went to the House. The corporations had a majority inscribed on their private lists, but when the day of voting came the threat of exposure and the dread of investigation drove the venally timid to the other side. GOULD and HUNT-INGTON saw their creatures panie-stricken,

and their expected majority melt away. The Thurman act needed additional legislation to make it effective. It could not do the desired work without help. Taking advantage of the opportune moment when the corporation Senators were demoralized by an unexpected defeat, and the eyes of vigilance were closed, the "Act to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts." was passed without attracting much attention. How important this complement to the THURMAN not is will be seen by the follow-

ing sections: " Sec. 3. That the duties of the said Anditor, under and subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to him by the railroad companies whose roads are it whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River, and to which the United Sintes have granted any ions of credit or subsidy in bonds or lands, to examine the books and accounts of each of said railroad companies once in each fiscal year, and at such other times as may be decired by him necessary to determine the correct ness of any report received from them; to assist the dov-criment directors of any of and rabroad communication all matters which come under their cognizance whenever they may officially request such assistance; to see that the law relating to said companies are enforced, to fur-nish such information to the several departments of the dovernment in regard to tariffs for freight and passenpers, and in regard to the accounts of said railroad com-panies, as may be by them required, or, in the absence of any request a erefor, as he may deem expedient for the interest of the Government; and to make an annual re port to the Secretary of the Interior, on the first day of November, on the committee of each of said railroad companies, their read, accounts, and affairs, for the fiscal year coding June 30 immediately preceding.

"Sec. 4. That each and every railroad company afore said which has received from the United States any bunds of the said United States, issued by way of loan to aid in constructing or furnishing its rowegor which ha secreed from the United States any lands granted to i for a similar purpose, shall make to the said Auditor any and all such reports as he may require from time to time, and shall submit the books and records to the inspection of said Auditor, or any person setting in his place and atend tany time that the said Auditor may request, in the fline where said books and records are usually kept nd the said Auditor, or his authorized representative

SEC. 5. That if any raticond company aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to make such reports as may be called or, or refuse to submit its books and records to inspec tion, as provided in section four of this act, such negler refusal shall operate as a formiture in each case of sich neglect or retusal of a sum not less than one thou-and nor more than five thousand dollars, to be recov-

chall make such transcripts from the said books and rec

da as he may desire

ered by the Attorney-General of the United States," &c. This act virtually placed the interests of the United States, so far as these corporaworst sense of the word working for money ! those are concerned, in the hands of the

"Auditor of Railroad Accounts." By the least collusion he could enrich their coffers every year. A loose enforcement of the law, careless examination of the books, indifferent scrutiny of the returns made, nonexercise of authority, vague reports, and other methods easily employed by a corrupt Auditor, would put millions in the pockets of the railroad kings, who know no scruple, and stop at no means to attain their aims.

They have bought legislation, debauched courts and juries, retained attorneys in Congress, cooked accounts, falsified returns, and to-day they own Governors and Legislatures, purchased with money stolen from the people of the United States. Half a million or a million of dollars would be but a small item in the ledger of these mighty corporations. If an Auditor could be caught with that balt, a change of figures for a single year would far more than offset the purchase, to say nothing of the official influence he could exert on pending litigation between the companies and the United States, which involves many millions.

The present Auditor of Railroad Accounts. who for three years past has formally reported that the Central Pacific Company was striving to cheat the Treasury, and was diverting the earnings of the road into new channels, has, to the surprise of everybody, recanted his own statements. After reaching San Francisco to commence suits against this corporation, he saw new light, and was sufficiently converted in a few weeks' stay to contess his errors, and to make atonement for unfounded charges, in a letter of surpassing shame. How this conversion was brought about and announced on the spot where it was effected, may become a subject of inquiry hereafter.

Ruseally Morality.

Senator Fourier of Westehester is a leading Half Breed or Garreran, man. President GARFIELD likes him so well that he nominated him to be District Attorney in this city. Mr. Foresten made a specch in the Senate last week. "Mr. President," he said, "I do not at all share in the critleisms that have been passed by the newspapers upon the Chairman of the Rade of Committee, Mr. Waosun. He has as good a right as any other Senator to represent his in-

It is well known that Mr. Wauxun is identified with the New York Central Railroad, He furnishes the sleeping cars and the palfare; and he has got rich out of the busi-

In Mr. Ponstrat's opinion a Scantor of the State of New York or a mounter of the Assembly is justified in legislating in favor of his own preuntary interests. He is not in the Legislature as a representative of the people but as a representative of his own

According to this view, Sessions is justified in offering a bribe and committing perjury to conecal it. He represents his own This is the morality which is now frankly

avowed by an important faction of the Re-publican party. Mr. Forsten bears a respeciable private character, but as a politician and a legislator his principles seem to be such as a highwayman or a pickpocket might not disavow.

The division of the Republican party to which Senator Forsten belongs is the one that has set up in business upon the pretence of high moral motives. It means to reform the party from within.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Darray that through all the years of his active life he happens to have been the head of the rallroad lobby at Albany, and that a host of disreputable strikers, like Sessions, Jones, and EDWARDS, are so consplouous in his

It is not strange under the electrostances that reports of corruption follow each other with startiling rapidity, and that they all arise from one side.

If the Legislature desire a Senator to represent Mr. VANDERHELT'S cailroad interests they cannot do better than to take Mr. DEPEW; but if it is a Senator for the State of New York that is wanted, he should be about the last man to be considered.

The disappearance of Miv-Jacous yesterday as one of the Senatorial candidates of the Democratic party will not be the cause of profound regret to sensible Democrats.

If any one has promised any office in New York or classifier, it has been ables without my knowledge.
I may have symmet about thing the class with a new or
comboot, not an under of manuals have been decided
to me, but as for each in, any promise of the post, it is alearly and may view of the views that, the raise is a a
courte missible strouble, between the combody. It as
not consider the orange of the combody of the
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This must remind the reader of certain state ments made by the same personage respecting the Credit Mobilier. In those statements hadenied that he had ever had any stock, or that any had ever been off-red him; and, above all, hat he had over received any dividends. And yet, after other ovidence had been taken by the committee of Congress, and a Republican committee at that the unanimous report was that GARFIELD had taken the stock and the divi dends; in short, that his sworn testimony did not represent the truth.

Log-rolling politicians in Pennsylvania are incensed over Gov. Hovr's vete, received on Monday, of the bill to increase the number of Judges in that State and rearranging the judicial districts. The bill was vetoed on constitutional grounds, but sufficient reason for such action existed in the fact that no more Judges are needed, and that the whole measure was a scheme of wire-pulling politicians to create well-paid offices for themselves and their friends. The veto message points out that as it is, "the number of Law Judges in Pennsylvania exceeds the number of the Judges in all the courts of the United States, and the salaries o the Judges in the State exceed the salaries paid the Supreme Judges, the Circuit Judges, and the District Judges of the United States by more than \$100,000 annually,"

In a Washington newspaper, under the head of Miscellaneous Wants, we find this singular advertisement;

WANTED-AN ORIGINAL TUNK CONPOSED FOR the following lim-5: the following lines:

If y Paymaster Rodart, U. S. Navy, Navy Department)

Shall he at charms an except and great,

Paymaster Rodart Ryo's blist pression;

Risk produce peace, your choice to wait.

And watch your peerless eyes for doom?

And watch your peerless eyes for doom?

Were on the coin of the land. Your beauteous profile bright engraved, Hardness would solden as it scanned. And avaries be itself englaved. And avaries be itself outlaved.

Of many climes he saw the fair.
And gove them praise by voice or line;
But you've a spell hery could not share.
Which makes you seem to him disting.
Which makes you seem to him disting. "Why, this is Death!" excianned a king-Select and amaged by morial thrift; And this is Love-unitoked for thing-And this is Love-unicoked for thing-The guarded hearts surprising shift The guarded hearts surprising shift

The cryptogram south-southeast of the poem is no part of Paymaster Rodney's composition It indicates that the verses are to be printed three times, beginning on June 18, and that their insertion is paid for. In the auggestion tha his mistress's profile would look well on trade dollars and other products of the mint, the paymaster gets the better of the poet; and to any-body not indostrinated in official routine it would hardly occur to advertise for sealed propossis for love music to be sent to the Navy De-

partment, Nevertheless, Paymaster Rodner's verses are not inferior in merit to a great many that appear outside of the advertising columns of newspapers. We commend them to the notice of Judge HUNT, who, like most mariners, may be supposed to have a weakness for sentimental ditty, Gen. GARFIELD, also, is known to be sentimental, and he appointed LEW WALLACE Minister to Turker on account of a sentimental oriental tale which struck the President as very fine.

But we hold it a duty to declare that, as a poet RODNET is still far from equalling the pride and glory of Philadelphia, the sad, sweet CHILDS. A. M., whose ever varied verses on dissolution have found a lodgment in so many hearts.

A number of leading New York stock brokers have opened offices at Baratoga, mostly in the little side street leading past the United tates Hotel to the railroad station. These offices are handsomely fitted up, and each one has a private telegraph wire connecting with New York, and a special operator. Instead. therefore, of going to the telegraph office in the hotel to write out and send their orders, whenever they desire to buy or sell stocks, the occupants of the smoking plazza will need only to sto, across the street and communicate their wishes to their brokers in person. A great in crease in the business will undoubtedly result, and Mr. Monnesser's club house may find its patronage diminished.

WESTON'S score is poor enough to be nocepted as honest.

The School Teachers' Association made a queer selection for their honors when they chose for their new President, the day before yesterday, the School Principal who is convicted of having used stolen examination papers to prepare his pupils to obtain surreptitions admission to the College of the City of New York. It is possible that they have a forewarning of the whitewashing that is to be given to Principal BoxLa by the secret Investigation itinted by the Board of Education. It was bad enough for Boxante be guitty of using the len papers, but it was quite as bad, if not worse, for his fellow teachers to attempt to bolster him up by conferring upon him what honors they had to bestow,

Now that the bill of Kingsley & Keener of action against the city of Brooklyn for \$172,00 km round as well as the reason of the first property of the property of

TOTHE Epiton or THE SUN-Ser My attention has been called the at them in your paper of Jame 2 bended. "Give up the Common," wherein a Third av

When don't this you're applying that you are a strong Doyle 2151 to 5, no we find a title

A German-American University-Why North To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC It seems University in one of the Western States of America, and wonder why, I have The Sent I read it every day; he Germana want to come here to compete in the gren are may be Sun't persons White to a compatition of establishment of such an institution.

The Peculiar Lecomotion of Pogs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUN There are nest advantageous for the dog when going at a trot First-ife is less nable to be upset. Any obtonuous forward on the ground has a broader when turned athwart or diagonally than when going a recits entities. A day rains this per cent or more base by this romain, a to speak upon a brind and this when and you a user's want. Our is take, the direct line of his length Brind listed to know howes and the brine of digits by effect ones, it is a visua that he is able to offer greater resonance will must hint he is able to offer greener transmiss must making mally. Secondly—locase a dust's safety requires him to turn indicatly and ran in an apposite directions—see him transmission and the same transmission of the same remains already, and his lest are in a position to serve in algebraic mass effective position enables him to throw a sackward since of his eyes more readily, so that he is a larger from asked to the eyes more readily, so that he is a larger from asked to the eyes more readily, so that he is a larger from asked to the eyes more readily, so that he is a larger from asked to the eyes more readily so that he is a larger from asked to the eyes more readily in the eyes not their directions that he is a larger from the eyes of their directions that he is a larger from a larger from the eyes of their directions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last Monday fan sen printed a story about a mad horse. I had several such experiences while serving a term of five years in the Pressau cavalry. A horse gets nogry as easily as a man, especially when removed from a nice casily as a man, especially when removed from a nice stall to another, reflans a dark one. I cannot under stand way a man who calls binself a stablemaster should not annot such a training a horse very often from stall to stall, perhaps with some rough treatment, you make the should not be rough treatment, you make the should not the model of this particular force. I believe it to be an abound as the model of the stablemaster wingars the order to remove a six year oil horse as saidenty. I course Labrage.

BROOKERS, June 12.

An Alleged liffect of Blindfolding. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it or t not true that many persons when blindfolded cannot beguleb, or distinguish only with great difficulty, been different sinds of renat meats, vegetables, and the control of the control o

Our Segro Contemporary. Russor is not essentially a paper published for the colored reading public. Our endeavor is to make t a truthful reflection of progressive negro thought. Name is published for those who want to know negro

opinion from a negre standpoint, and what negro epinio

Bessions's Rule of Life. From the Buffels Name. The story is told of Mr. Seesions that once, be-

planation

is resarding white outsion of orgrees. The man who wants to know cerrecily what metroes are deing will each his information from the source—loss the beat negro journal backs find. fore a legislative committee of investigation, he dis-cined the rule of his late in diplomate onlines. "At an early period of my career," so I be, "I learned when I went to suck ougs be hide the shells."

JOHN C. GREEN'S PORTRAIT. THE STAR ROUTE PROSECUTION VIR-

A Marine Court Jury Studying It and Hear-

ing Artist Ludovici's Story,

TUALLY ARANDONED.

Blaine and Garfield Come Down-MacVeng

and James Blocked.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- A crisis has been

eached in the Administration concerning the

Star route cases. It was precipitated by what

Attorney-General MacVeagh said when Dorsey

with Col. Ingersoll, his counsel, recently called

on him. After receiving affirmative answers to

the questions whether the cases were going to

be pushed, Dorsey said bluntly to MacVengh:

"Do you believe me guilty?"
Whereupon MacVearh rose and answered:

Yes, and I will put you in the penitentiary.

While Mr. Dorsey and his distinguished law-

yer did not seek his views on that precise point,

the volunteer remark was received with inter-

est, and draw from Col. Ingersoll only the ob-

servation." Then we may as well prepare our

case;" in other words, "We will show you we can fight in earnest." And here the subject

In last evening's Issue of the Critic a paper

printed in Washington, said to belong to Brady,

was printed an estensibly authorized statement

of the Administration view of the manner in

which the Star trials should be conducted.

which fully demonstrates that MacVeagh is not

going to have his own way. It is readily to be

inferred that the article has a rea-

son and a motive behind it which,

though not literally avowed, really amount to

an Important element in the conduct of the

trials. Mr. Blaine, it may safely be assumed, is

the source of the inspiration; and when Col.

Ingersoll said to MacVengh," Then we may as well prepare to fight," the remark pos-

sessed greater significance for Binine than

dietments will be sought that enphot be main-

tained by "record evidence;" that no resort

which MacVeagh and his assistants are said to

have been preparing for some time past; that

State's evidence will not be taken; that" the

President, while anxious to see the ends of jus-

tice tuiffled, is not willing that the power of the

the ends of anything that is not just,

and will not consent to the programme of using

the Grand Jury as an indiscriminate drag net

with which to go fishing for State's evidence."

In various ways the article sets forth that "cer-

taln eminent members of the Administration"

do not agree to MacVeagh's mode of running

the Department of Justice in connection with

these trials, and that therefore the clamps have

So we see the change of face. The Adminis-

tration, otherwise Blaine and Garfield special-

ly, who are understood to have the assenting

support of all the other members of the Cabinet

xcept MacVengb, could not afford to allow Mac-

Vengh to go on and secure convictions, or even

make the attempt after the fashion he proposed

to do. Are convictions wanted except by Mac-

Yeagh? If not, why not? Or has MacVeagh's

drag net discovered too much for Blaine and Gardeld? Not many weeks ago

it was said certain members of the Administration were so far mixed up

with things connected with Star route business

that they would be seriously inconvenienced if

exposure became necessary. This was re-

peated on good authority, but instantly and

with great emphasis denied; in fact, the denial

in its manner was to some good ground of sus-

ated, then what other explanation is there

What else do they mean? It is gratifying to

the public to be assured that "the Adminis-

tration" cannot afford to be unjust when deal-

ing with Brady. Dorsey and the Star routes,

so soon after Col. Ingersoll anid, "Then we will

prepare to fight," take so deep an interest in the cases; that the Administration should,

defence against itself-in other words,

ngainst the Attorney-General-and thus, in

some sort, throw the shield of its protection

around Brady, Dorsey, and the rest. If all this

comes from pure love of justice, hate of perse-

cution, and a consequent distrust of MucVeagh,

while yet intending no guilty man shall escape

then surely the Administration should receive

credit. But this new departure, so to speak, is

so at variance with all that has gone before that

one is compelled to conclude there exists a

more important reason for shutting down on

MacVeagh, an I special motives for taking in the

drag net which the Administration has hitherto

Leaving out of the question the consideration

f motives, actual and supposed, the case stands

thus: Up to within a short time the Attorney-

General has been industriously at work gath-

ering and arranging testimony in the Star route

cases, preparatory to going before the Grand

Jury. This work, it is known, has taken a wide

range, with the view largely to getting proofs

of various kinds implicating certain leading

characters in a conspiracy to defraud the Gov-

known as State's evidence by contractors

and confederates of various grades and

kinds; not "evidence of record," which in

revenue cases, it is now discovered, has been

found to be about the only description of proof

that has been followed by conviction. All at

once, when the Attorney-General is about ready

to go before the Grand Jury, "the Adminisration" declares indictments obtained by

State's evidence and by proofs by "squeal-

and that this line of procedure must be aban-

doned. By "the Administration" is meant, not

the Attorney-General, but Plaine and Garfield,

Therefore, it may be asked, is there to be

a letting up in the State cases, when the At-

torney-General is hauled in, when his meth-

ods are rejected, and much of his work is set at naught? If so, why? And why this proclamation? Usually the Govern-

ment might trust to its own course and acts as

is most likely to first do is to search among the

supported by others in the Cabinet.

ers," and through "squeezing," are not desired;

ernment. Much of this testimony is what is

with such alacrity, come to its

It is noticeable that Blaine and Garffeld should

Administration shall be used to

been put on that officer.

will be had to the "squeezing" process for

branches a little.

A portrait, nearly life size, of the late John C. Green, the former President and benefactor of the New York Hospital, faced Judge David McAdam and a jury in Part L of the Marine Court yesterday. The suit on trial was brought by Jacob M. Beck, assigned of the painter of the picture, Julius Ludovici, to compel the society of the New York Hospital to pay \$750, and interest from March, 1875, amounting in all to \$840 the price which it was claimed that the society, through its committee, had agreed to give for the portrait. Mr. Ruius F. Andrews, for the complainant, set forth in his opening that a committee of the society, duly authorized for that purpose, engaged Ludovict to paint the picture for the society. The committee consisted of Sheppard Gandy, Otis Swan, and D. Colden Murray. The fact of the ap-

pointment of the committee to procure a por-

trait of Mr. Green for the price named was proved from the records of the society. Julius Ludovici then testified that he had been a portrait painter ten years. Learning that a portrait of Mr. Green was to be procured. he waited upon Mr. Gandy, and was authorized

that a portrait of Mr. Green was to be procured, he waited upon Mr. Gandy, and was authorized by the committee to go on and paint the portrait, with the understanding that if it was not a successful portrait the committee need not take it. Mr. Ludovici first painted a study of the head of Mr. Green. Then he secured the services of a model whose hand was very much like Mr. Green's, and from that painted the hand in the proture. He also painted the head and sketched in the figure. Then he sent for Mr. Gandy and Mr. Swan to look at the picture, Both Mr. Gandy and Mr. Swan, he testified, said that the portrait was splendid, Mr. Gandy asked, "How in the world did you get that hand?" Mr. Swan coincided in Mr. Gandy's opinion, and both said they would take the picture if it was finished in the same style. When the picture was finished Mr. Gandy called to see it again, and confirmed his former opinion. Mr. Murray, the third member of the committee, said: "It is a perfect likeness and painting as far as I can tell. I like it much." "Then," continued Mr. Ludovici, "I asked what was the reason I could not get a check for my money, and Mr. Murray replied, 'I do not see any reason why you should not get the committee together. Finally he said that if Mr. Rotert Lenox Kennedy of the Bank of Commerce would approve the likeness there would be no dispute. The picture was taken down to the bank, and the cashier of the bank said it was splendid. But Mr. Kennedy did not like the picture, "I heard," said Mr. Ludovici, "I have waired weeks, months, years, and that is the last I have heard of it."

On cross-examination Mr. Ludovici said he was 43 years old, had lived six years in Dresden, Germany, was formerly in the warchasma banines, and the ten periraits. For a portrait of Austin Weish, painted four or five years ago, he received Schol, had he had received as much as \$1,000 for a picture he painted in Europe. He admitted that the portraits. For a portrait of Austin Weish, painted four or five years ago, he received side that the p for MacVengh. It possessed an interest for Garfield also, Could Bisine or Garfield or "the Administration" afford to go into such a fight as Ingersoll proposes to make, with Butler and a dozen other buildogs to assist? Probably not. Hence as soon as could be-that is, last evening-Brady's Critic contained the authorized statement of the manner the Star trials were to be conducted, which decidedly is not the manner of MacVeagh. In the same issue of the paper were sharp taunts upon MacVeagh, implying that he understands now that he does not "run the Government." At the same time. there were more than kind words for Blaine. As a consequence of the curbing in of the spirited Attorney-General, it is remarked by the Cellie that" Mr. Binine's enemies are beginning to despair of even the Government." There are other paragraphs more than kindly to Blaine, but quite the reverse toward Macnrticle declaring that no 'drag-net' methods are to be used to procure indictments; that no in-

Hungarian Gypsies Abroad.

In the northwest corner of Castle Garden, by the side of a peculiarly constructed wazon, were cluster-ed a group of Hungarian gypsies yesterday afternoon chatting and tumblish about in the sun and dust without a thought of the heat. It is one family. The father, Mikal a thought of the fact. It is one family. The fairing eves and teeth, ferce whiskers, and long hair, worn in plats on the back of the head. He was dressed in a coarse worst-closh truth, with the cap, books, and jacket of a flundarian cavalityman, and walked about with a betine-out as matter, and walked about with a betine-out as matter, and the time. A dampther about 10 years of neemorepolized the attention of the crowd, however. She was tail and lithe, and had small hands and feet. He eyes were handsome, and her long hair turmbed about her brow and handing over her shoulders made a binck background for an oval face as dark as an Indian's but with rich red color in the cheeks, and a brown that whitened as it approached the hair. Her teeth wore remarkable for their whiteness. They were not like the trony bright teeth of an African but of a pure dead white. Two other strins, of It and by years respectively, played under the warou, and two sons, IS and II years. The among a respectively of the face of the face of the same the chowing Monday, his men with rouch treatheast on the chowing Monday, his new with rouch treatheast on a discretery crowd at High Bridge, and were classed and showing the finally loss relaged in the Garden Tuesday ment, where the omnibresent mineum man is already negotiating for their services. Gerran, is a tall, brown man, with gleaming eves and

Pigeons for the Inter-State Flight

pleion that the original assertion was true, only Early this afternoon sixty homing pigeons he time had not come to make it. On the one be inter-State thight to take place next Saturday, will be it, it is freely averred, would be jeoparded, On the other hand, the opportunity for making parmiess what might be damaging would be lestroyed by premature promulgation. At any rate it were better to have nothing said. What was said-perhaps too broadly in some respects-was bence denied with anusual vigor, although the assertion rested on apparently good authority. Now, if the changed policy of the Administraa, the taking in band of the Startrials by Blaine and the President, the virtual wrenching lay merilion.

on July, 4 a number of birds owner by a Philadelphia noming clob will be leaved at the flatters. The draft to return to Philadelphia will win the club prize. of the cases from MacVeagh's control and the suppression of his methods-if these things do not have for their explanation what I have indi-

A Famous Dog Dead.

Dr. S. Fleet Speir's champion St. Elmo, by ysterious manner at the Doctor's kennel in Bath, on estay evening. St. Fimo's record on bench and in son all the competitives were prize winders. St. Eding boar won prize s to field tribs in Towa, Nebrassa, and at Robin's Ichard. The also can in brace stakes with no de-tributed to the prize and state of the prize attachment between the Doctor and St. Edina.

The Will of the Poet Saxe's Wife.

The will of Sophia N. Saxe, the wife of John Saxe, has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Liv-ustone. It was made on March 12, 18/0, and it gave all of the property of the tostatrix to her husband, who is iso appointed executor. Mrs. Saxo shed on July 21, 1890, but Mr. Saxo shed on July 21, 1890, but Mr. Saxo sha to them able to present tin will never show a sure and it has been delayed and almost fire the entering of the condition into which the passed on after his wife's death. The signature to the will be condition into which the passed on after his wife's death. The signature to the will be conditionable of the monogram. The signature of Mrs. Says specific necessing daying it is encentric, and shows much become entry.

The Gold Diggings in Alaska.

San Francisco, June 21.-The steamer Callrnia has arrived at Victoria with the following news om Alaska: "The snow has entirely disapteared at the from Alaska. "The snow has entirely disappeared at the Laken minns. New quartz holes have been discovered, and placer claims are being vigorously worked." The Calibrata has on board "Stromers of buildon for coincas at the Mint. The placer caling are paying well, and the puartz shows better than ever. The Calibratia has also on board, two tone of rich by ear route to San Francisco to be worked. Aust of the miners at Harrisburch seem to be worked. Aust of the miners at Harrisburch seem to be worked. Aust of the miners at Harrisburch seem to be worked. The miners of the new good is dee, and town lots are increasing invalue and are oring rapidly coared. Twenty two to twenty scale unless fer week has been about the average yield from the Bendy Bullion placer mine. The quartz ledges are in stati que, waiting capital to develop them.

The Glorious Fourth.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let us one, have three boys, and if they don't raise blazes the Pourth I will discove them. I have been also think that the National there is also think that the National there is also there had of most have the consimption, and all the which of on most have the consimption, and all the which had ow ab it fighting is what they have learned in fight a beer key.

A Maintan. To you Emyon or Tax Sev-Set In the opinion of

every American citizen and patriot who has the smallest

To THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Have we

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir, have we not one patricule Alterman who will maintest his reactiful for the Fourth of July by endeavoring to bring about again the constration of the nation's building? The position would be with him, and note in the Bright will dark to relieve to oppose him. Soleven few Shaler will dark to relieve to order out the National during as have been those with out requested by every previous commander of requested to do so by the cits authorities. Alterdamers which tend to discourage the celebration should be at once is peaced. they are developed for justification. Evidently the Attorney-General, as things appear on the surface, is not to be permitted to go ahead as he has been going; and what an intelligent public mass of facts, rumors, and queer things sur-rounding the Star route cases for the true ex-To the Entres or Tax Str. Sir : If that Revolutionary

patriot, John Adams, could have seen ahead 100 years he Can Now York city remain content to be alone in not tention of besenting settlers. One set of celebrating the giornous old Pourth? Pau Parnis. sleep on a ratire of wack, and loss a name.

SUNBEAMS.

-A Wisconsin father chained his disshedient little boy naked to the floor of a barn, and kept him there on bread and water for five days. -One of the cruelties charged upon Oscar

Merrits of Detroit in his wife's complaint for divorce was that he would not let her put her cold feet on him to -As an illustration of the depression in

farming lands in Begland, the London Frush announces that a farm in Not Kent, which sold within the last twenty years to 1912 300 sas jut up the other day at a reserve of \$45,000, but there was not a single bid.

-A factory for extracting gold from coin was discovered in Sacramento. By means of galvania batteries and chemicals the pieces were diminished by weight without perceptibly aftering their appearance,

mly about five per cent of the metal being storn. -A well at Castle Rock, Wis., runs down forty feet firough six ", and then through forty feet of solid rock. At the junction of the two substances a stream of air pours in so cold that ice forms and si strong that light things are blown out of the we -A French agency has managed to throw

a little gavery into a preits melanondry suffered by out-lishing the following telegram: "The Gerr has received a fresh manifesto from the Executy - Committee conceived in very moderate terms, and announcing to his that be is condemned to death," -There is no present Queen Victoria so readily beatows as a tombatione, or the fitting materials wherewith to construct it, and many a convergy and cathedral upon the Continent, as well as in England, are

adorned with such gifts from her Mojesty. The latest of the kind is the monument to be erected at Nice to the memory of the governess of the royal family, Mme. Bou-leaude de la Sange. -A Frenchman trudged about Green Bay, Wis, carrying \$50,000 in a satchel. He showed the me freely, and said he desired to invest it in land. He was

advised to put it into a bank for temporary safe keeping, but he resented such interference, and was mought to be crazy. After a tew days, during which he was glosting! watched by several desperadoes, he disappeared we his treasure, and the conjecture is that he was robbe and murdered. -The account of the execution in Tunis of the fanatic who murdered M. Seguin says that when brought out to be shot be was little more than a skeleton, having refused all nourishment, lest there so uld be

pork fat in it, which would prevent him cours to nearen, He was terribly afraid be might be beheaded, because then Mohammed could not lift up his body by the hair. It was a great consolation when he dearned he was to be shot, and he said Mohammed was waiting to r -Jim Offutt had taken several lives in the course of a lawless career. Therefore, when he took a seat on the porch of William H. Current's house, at Paris, Ky., baid a guo across his lap, and announced that he was going to kill Current on his return from work, polony doubted that he would keep his word. The wife or Car

rent begged him to go away but he refused.

band. But the fright and excitement caused her over -Mr. Trevylyan, Secretary of the Admither of the life of his uncle, Macaulay, and of the "Youth of For." is a liberal in religiou as well as politics. Hele logical tenets and received the proud answer Christian, sah; very good Christian, sah. Me druk plenty brandy, sah."

managed to surrestitions y send a warning to her him

-The Duke of Cambridge, who commands the British army, admits that it has been thoroughly beaten by the Boers, but stiributes this to the want feta hillty in the young troops, less from youth than from no knowing each other and their officers, and in a far great er degree from too much having been aftempted arross a foe of exceptional quality. The policy of fishing against large odds has been successfully, pursued by ling land for centuries, but now that weapons a men more equal, "it cannot," says the Duke

-M. Paul de Rémusat, who published, as vill be remembered; a year ago, the memoirs of Mass Claire Elizabeth de Rému-at, his grandwother, has now just published two volumes of private infers of that same Mine, do Remusat, containing 147 epistes, dating from 1804 to 1813. Mine do Remusat, the writer of these memotrs and letters, had married M. Laurent d Remnsat, Chambertain Superintendent of Tocatres and officer to the "Menus Plaistes" of Napoleon I. from 1902 till 1914, who sometimes stood high in favor at others, slightly in disgrace. His wife's memours shot traces of these alternating circumstances, and they are

-Some time ago the Paris Municipal Council founded a laboratory where articles of food could be sent for analysis. The bloa has been caustitus, and provisions of every kind are tested duity. The May report is most instructive. Of 231 samples of whim, 184 were rublessly condemned, only 6 being returned as "good," and of milk, 83 out of 105 samples proved weethless. On the other hand, 5 out of 7 specimens of e-flee and tea were approved, and out of 26 samples of bread mentably wanting in wholesomeness unless indeed the cimens offered were the worst of their aind, as out of

"The nuction of the late M. Leopold mopolitan aristograpy and plutograpy in throngs At the private view there were so many reval venerated on a saint and marter by the ladies of the The relica of kines' favorites were exceedingly rich and cups of Mme. du Barry brought at the sale 14/000 transand a plate belonging to one of her desert services 2,15 thranes. A small pair of vises belonging to Mine d Paupadour were knocked down to an agent of one of the London Rothschilds at 170,000 tranes

-A fair young German malden was arraigned before the District Court of Dorimond for steal-ing a watch from a youthful handstraftsman of that city. The purson she had robbed proved to be her own affiniced lover, who, upon discovering his loss, had forthwith notified it to the Dortmand police, without the betrothed bride. Investigation resulted in the discovery of the stolen property at a pawnbraker's shop where and sobs, allocing that, anable to purchase her weading dress, and being ashamed to confess her poverty to bel future husband, she had purisined his watch with the object of realizing a sufficient amount by its hypothecation to equip herself decently. It is pleasant to know that this pitcous confession was responded to magal but and magnatimous spirit by the desputed bride groom, who declared that "the prisoner was and eref would be his only love, and that he would marry her out of hand if the Judge would consent to set her al liberty." Without a minute's delay, the tribunal an nulled the arraignment, and the generous lover carrieoff his liberated larcemst in triumph

-Gen. Loris Melikoff, ex-Dictator of Russia, has been accused of being the illegitimate sen of the late Care. The fact is that he was born in the household of a wealthy family in Tiffis, when the 'tar was a small boy only seven years old. Apart from the question of years the story was improbable, for Loris Melikoff in na feature hears the slightest resemblance to the late Czar. He is an Armenian of the Armenians, with the strongly marked national type. He differs widely from 610. ignatioff. The fallen Minister to a soldier, his successor is a diplomat. Melikeff was born at Tillis, Ignaneff in St. a subile intriguer, full of ambition, fond of association and display. Gen. Melikoff is an hopes a liber only analous to serve his country, who had a afe of the utunit simplicity when he wielded all the delegated powers of the Emperor. In appearance as in characteristic Medkoff bears little resemblance to his successor. Mil complexion, contour, all are different. But i there not of singular fascination of manner, and both units to A charm which won for them the tra-adship and c of sovereigns a power of sustained application and of weariless industry in the discharge of whatever during intrasted to them. Both are men of great colores, sell possession, and courage.

-The latest accounts of the Bugby colony, in Tennessee, differ as to the probable farme or and of the enterprise some making it appear that income instantament much larger be kept insection who a their are in accord with the following remarks by Hadrock Hughes, a brother of Tom Haghes, cast unles there better to have sought a more proof formers on the prairie lands get demotable to its in the case. They can dever will be ! they become dispirited. The universe in it should and drinking this borning with key, or i do much better with the soil. If a man i wanted to get rick to a short time, that he said the said the burners of the sough bus smean. would sould him clowders, and me might detected in a shorter time, but higher people who can ease there who about it, and who wash to keep themselves and there to do no by the cits authorities. All ordinances which tend to discourage the celebration should be at once by peaked.

New Votlers are not vel ready to see Independence Day abolished.

To the Entrus or Tes Sig-Sky I that Revolutionary

to the Entrus or Tes Sig-Sky I that Revolutionary timis in trust for their, and gives them ; sation, John Adams, could have seen almost 100 years he would have said "levelen New York sity" when he as tained, "Our children and our children's children wait lesserant at the hour). Most of those for many lesserant at the hours, the form of the country was a content to the form of the country was a content to be alone in most leading mosesaking weeklessy. They have no extract the form of hearing mosesaking methods one set drunk which the country was a content to be alone in most leading of hearing methods.